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'It's Important to Know In Time'

Air Conditioning & REFRIGERATION NEWS

BULLETIN EDITION
Jan. 24, 1944

Member Associated Business Papers, Inc.; Audit Bureau of Circulations.

The Newspaper of the Industry
Issued Every Monday at Detroit, Mich.

Vol. 41, No. 4, Serial No. 775
Established 1926.

CLEVELAND COUNCIL PUTS TRAINING PLAN IN ACTION

CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Refrigeration Council has been formed under the procedure suggested in the National Refrigeration Manpower and Training Program, and arrangements have been made with the U. S. Department of Education to start the first four classes the last week in January, it is announced by W. Ray Kromer, Director of Training for the National Program.

A constitution has been adopted by the Cleveland Council, officers appointed, and committees selected. A survey of the Council members revealed a need for 58 refrigeration repairmen trainees, and these men will make up the first four classes (each class is limited to 15 men in the Cleveland training plan).

The U. S. Employment Service is cooperating with the Cleveland Refrigeration Council in obtaining these trainees by newspaper and radio advertising.

S. Strunk of the Electric League of Cleveland, who was Temporary Coordinator for the training program in Cleveland, has been selected as Permanent Coordinator.

Minneapolis and Hartford, Conn., are other communities in which plans are nearing completion for the organization of a Local Council and inauguration of the training program. Those in the industry who wish to promote such a program in their own locality should contact Mr. Kromer at 1835 E. 24th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

GOV'T PLANS NO CHANGE IN CONSUMER CREDIT REGULATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—There is no likelihood of the revoking or even revision of the consumer credit regulation (Regulation W) administered by the Federal Reserve System for the duration of the war, government officials indicated last week.

This was made plain following the punitive action of the Federal Reserve System which revoked the license of the Consumers Home Equipment Co. of Detroit, and required the company to close the doors for sales period during the period Jan. 2 through Jan. 9.

It was also revealed that some groups of retailers have urged continuance of restrictions after the war, one group asking that:

"No fundamental changes be made in the directive for the present, especially in the maximum credit period as now allowed. We petition the Congress to continue Regulation W by legislation if required, following the cessation of hostilities, under the capable administration of the Federal Reserve System and any contemplated changes in its provisions after the war be left to the judgment of the Federal Reserve System."

Nelson Throws Cold Water On Early Reconversion

No 'Victory' Models In Appliances Is Decision Of OCR, Dinegar Says

NEW YORK CITY — "Victory" models of consumer durable goods are no longer considered a valid reconversion idea, according to Henry A. Dinegar, director of the durable goods and products division of the War Production Board's Office of Civilian Requirements.

Mr. Dinegar told a regional War Production Board conference here that neither consumers and retailers have liked "victory" models, and that OCR does not favor their production.

Henceforth, he said, manufacturers will be encouraged to use allotments of scarce or critical materials for the same product designs they made before the war. Some restriction on poundage of certain metals made per unit may be imposed.

Many such formerly critical materials are now available for civilian production, although manpower and transportation are still problems, he declared. Furthermore, there is little disposition on the part of the War Production Board to authorize widespread resumption of production for civilian use until "the success of our European invasion is assured."

The Office of Civilian Requirements, Mr. Dinegar asserted, "does not belong to the school of thought that believes civilians should be made to suffer only to let them know there's a war on."

'Victory' Furniture Is Drug on the Market

NEW YORK CITY — "Victory" model furniture has become a "white elephant," for consumer "resistance" to such goods designed to save critical materials has in many instances been strong enough to discourage further manufacture, declared wholesale dealers and buyers at the annual exhibit of the New York Furniture Exchange here.

All Conversion Planning Must Await Favorable Turn of the War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson and a group of industrialists agreed at a meeting Jan. 17 that with America's major offensives still to come there can be no general resumption of civilian production at the present time.

The industrialists had been asked by Mr. Nelson to come to Washington to examine with him and with WPB Executive Vice Chairman Charles E. Wilson problems government and industry must face as preparations for the all-out military drive approach a climax.

"With our biggest battles coming up," Mr. Nelson said, "this emphatically is not the time to divert any substantial quantities of materials, labor or facilities to less essential civilian production. There certainly cannot be any return to volume production of less essential goods until the war picture is a great deal clearer."

Mr. Nelson explained that the situation respecting raw materials

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'Tight' Labor Areas Told To Stay In War Work

WASHINGTON, D. C.—WPB will keep production for civilian purposes out of labor shortage areas when necessary to prevent interference with war production.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson said, "the WPB will use its powers of allocating materials and production in order to minimize new demands for labor in areas where every available worker is needed by plants already engaged in production for the armed forces."

Hereafter the WPB will carry out the following measures to insure that additional non-military production is carried out only in areas where a

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 2)

This is the bulletin issue of the News. More details on the news stories plus special features in next week's full size issue.

More Copper Tubing, Aluminum for Coils Made Available to Industry by WPB

Schedules III and IV of L-126 Revised Permitting Copper & Aluminum Coils

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Greatly increased use of copper and aluminum strip and tubing in the manufacture of commercial and industrial coil and tube assemblies for refrigeration condensers or coolers, and removal of restrictions on copper pipe or tubing for refrigerant connections in the field result from the War Production Board's revising Schedules III and IV of Order L-126 (Industrial and Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Machinery and Equipment).

The refrigeration industry will receive an increase of approximately 300,000 pounds of copper strip, 660,000 pounds of copper tubing, and 200,000 pounds of aluminum strip per quarter. A decrease of 500,000 pounds of steel strip and 400,000 pounds of steel tubing per quarter will result from the substitutions, WPB estimates.

Use of copper and aluminum in place of steel should save the industry 700,000 man-hours a year, equal to about 30% to 40% of the entire industry operations, it was said.

The revised schedules make the following changes in the manufacture of coil or tube assemblies for condensers or coolers:

1. Permit the use of non-ferrous metals in the fabrication of coil or tube assemblies for coolers of the finned type only, for coil or tube assemblies to be used in farm milk coolers of the immersion type, and for pipe and tubing in water and brine coolers of the shell and tube type.

2. Remove the restrictions on the thickness of fins used in the fabrication of coil or tube assemblies for air cooling.

3. Permit the use of non-ferrous metals in the fabrication of replacement coil or tube assemblies when the assembly is to replace an existing assembly of like metals.

Permission for servicemen to use copper or copper base alloy tubing to make refrigerant connections is expected to save much of the repairman's time, because copper tubing is easier to use than steel. Also, WPB declared, the use of sealed and dehydrated copper tubing should eliminate operational difficulties resulting from scale, rust, dirt, and moisture usually encountered when steel tubing or iron pipe is used.

An industry increase of approximately 50,000 pounds of copper a quarter will be necessitated by the change in WPB specifications governing refrigerant connections.

Still in effect is the restriction against using copper or copper alloy tubing for service connections such as those connecting a refrigeration system to water or drainage lines.

Text of revised Schedules III and IV follow:

Schedule III

Required Specifications for Coil or Tube Assemblies for Refrigeration Condensers or Coolers.

§ 1071.5 **Schedule III to Limitation Order L-126**—(a) **Definitions.** For the purpose of the schedule:

(1)) "Producer" means any person who produces, manufactures, processes, fabricates or assembles any coil or tube assemblies for refrigeration condensers or coolers.

(2) A "coil or tube assembly for condensers" means an assembly used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system" as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of Limitation Order No. L-126 consisting of any arrangement of pipes, tubing, pressure vessels, or plates by means of which heat is removed from the vaporized refrigerant.

(3) A "coil or tube assembly for coolers" means an assembly used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system" as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of Limitation Order No. L-126 consisting of any arrangement of pipes tubing, pressure vessels, or plates by means of which heat is absorbed by either a volatile refrigerant or a non-volatile medium such as water.

(4) "Protective coating" means a surface coating applied to any or all parts of a "coil or tube assembly for condensers or coolers" for the purpose of retarding or preventing corrosion .

(5) "Integral fin tubing" means finned tubing, the fins and tubes of which are formed from the same piece of metal by retarding or preventing corrosion.

(6) "Metallic fin bond" means a tie between tubing and fins obtained through the use of a metallic base substance usually applied with heat. The fin surface of integral fin tubing shall be considered as having a metallic fin bond.

(7) "Mechanical fin bond" means a tie obtained between tubing and fins by physical contact and without the use of a metallic base substance.

(8) "Fin height" means the distance from the outside of a pipe or tube to the nearest outside edge of the fin.

(9) "Return bend" means a semi-circular section of tubing or pipe used to join parallel runs of tubing or pipe.

(10) "Lend-lease country" means the government of any foreign country receiving aid pursuant to the Act of March 11, 1941, entitled "An Act to Promote the Defense of the United States" (Lend-Lease Act).

(b) **Required specifications.** Pursuant to Limitation Order No. L-126, the following required specifications are hereby established for coil or tube assemblies for condensers or coolers:

(1) In the manufacture of any coil or tube assembly for condensers or of any coil or tube assembly for coolers, no producer shall, except for use aboard ship,

(i) Use any non-ferrous metals, except

(a) For soldering or brazing materials, or

(b) For protective coatings, or

(c) For any coil or tube assembly for water cooled condensers as referred to in paragraph (b) (3) of this schedule, or

(d) For coolers which come in direct contact with dairy or egg products (whether or not the coolers have a protective coating).

(e) For coil or tube assemblies for coolers of the finned type only, or

(f) For coil or tube assemblies to be used in farm milk coolers of the immersion type, or

(g) For pipe or tubing to be used in water or brine coolers of the shell and tube type.

(ii) Use any seamless steel tubing, except

(a) To form integral fin tubing, or

(b) That which has been made into return bends but only if the radius thereof is less than 1½ times the outside diameter of such tubing and the straight extensions thereof are not longer than two times the outside diameter of such tubing; or

(iii) Use any steel tubing (other than integral fin tubing) of wall thickness greater than the following:

	Wall thickness maximum inch
(a) Up to & including ⅜"	0.028
(b) Over ⅜" up to & including ½"	.035
(c) Over ½" up to & including ¾"	.049
(d) Over ¾" up to & including 1"	.065
(e) Over 1" up to & including 1¼"	.083
(f) Over 1¼" up to & including 2"	.095
(g) Over 2" up to & including 2½"	.120

Provided, That where external refrigerant working pressures exceed 400 lbs. per sq. in. gauge, a producer may use a wall thickness in excess of the foregoing but not to exceed the thickness being used by him on Sept. 2, 1942.

(2) In the manufacture of any coil or tube assembly for air-cooled condensers no producer shall

(i) Except for use aboard ship, use finned tubing (other than integral fin tubing) having an average fin thickness to the nearest U. S. standard gauge in excess of 4% of the fin height, or a maximum of 0.023", whichever is smaller;

(ii) Except for use aboard ship, use a metallic protective coating (other than paint) where a mechanical fin bond is employed;

(iii) Use a protective coating containing more than 7% tin where a metallic fin bond is employed;

(3) In the manufacture of any coil or tube assembly for water-cooled condensers, no producer shall, except for use aboard ship

(i) Use more than 7 lbs. of non-ferrous metals per condensing unit nominal horse power for all self-contained refrigeration condensing units: **Provided, however,** That where, for the purpose of simplification, one condenser is designed to be used with either of two or more self-contained condensing units, not more than 9.0 lbs. of non-ferrous metals per condensing unit nominal horse power of the smaller unit may be used.

(ii) Use more non-ferrous metals per ton of refrigeration, for other than self-contained condensing unit condenser assemblies, than the following:

7 lbs. per ton of refrigeration for systems having saturated refrigerant vapor suction temperatures above 30° F.

8 lbs. per ton of refrigeration for systems having saturated refrigerant vapor suction temperatures from 0° to 30° F., inclusive

9 lbs. per ton of refrigeration for systems having saturated refrigerant vapor suction temperatures below 0° F.

"Ton of refrigeration," as here used, means the removal of heat; at the low side, at the rate of 12,000 B.t.u. per hour; total tons to be based on the design operating load of the low side connected to the condensing unit or units with which the condenser is used.

(4) In the manufacture of any coil or tube assembly for evaporatively cooled condensers, no producer shall:

(i) Use finned tubing (other than integral fin tubing) having an average fin thickness to the nearest U. S. standard gauge in excess of 4% of the fin height, or a maximum of 0.023", whichever is smaller; or

(ii) Use a combination protective coating and metallic fin bond containing more than 7% tin.

(5) In the manufacture of any cooler coil or tube assembly for air-cooling, no producer shall:

(i) Use a metallic protective coating containing more than 7% tin, except that when the coil is used in food storage and the air passing over the coil is in direct contact with the food a hot-dipped galvanized coating or a coating containing not more than 35% tin may be used, and except also that for use aboard ship in connection with food storage the use of protective metallic coatings is not restricted by this paragraph; or

(ii) [Deleted Jan. 11, 1944]

(c) **Applicability of order.** (1) The required specifications established by paragraph (b) (1) to (5) inclusive, shall not prohibit:

(i) The production, fabrication, delivery, acceptance, or installation of coil or tube assemblies, the plans of which had on Sept. 2, 1942, been drawn and accepted by or for the account of the Army or Navy of the United States, the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration, or Lend-Lease countries, or

(ii) The use (in the production or fabrication of, or the delivery, acceptance, or installation of coil or tube assemblies for condensers or coolers) of any of the following materials in a producer's possession or control or in transit to a producer on Sept. 2, 1942:

(a) Steel tubing

(b) Coil or tube assemblies which on said date were in finished form or the parts for which had on said date been cast, machined or otherwise processed in such manner that the manufacture of such assemblies in conformance with this Schedule III would be impractical.

(iii) The use (in coil or tube assemblies for condensers or coolers) of non-ferrous metals where the assembly is to replace an existing assembly of like metal.

Issued this 11th day of January, 1944.

Schedule IV

Required Specifications for Refrigeration Valves, Fittings, Accessories, and Other Parts.

§ 1071.6 **Schedule IV to Limitation Order L-126**—(a) **Definitions.** For the purpose of this schedule:

(1) "Producer" means any person who produces, manufactures, processes, fabricates or assembles valves, fittings, accessories or parts to be used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system," as defined in paragraph (a) (1) of Limitation Order No. L-126.

(2) "Valve" means any valve to be used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system."

(3) "Fitting" means any fitting to be used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system" excluding solder and welding type fittings and pipe fittings other than hexagonal pipe bushings and hexagonal pipe plugs.

(4) "Accessory" means any accessory, assembly or part to be used in a refrigerating or air conditioning "system."

(5) "Part" means any part designed for use in any refrigerating or air conditioning "system," if fabricated in whole or in part from corrosion-resistant or heat-resistant alloy iron or alloy steel, containing 4% or more by weight of chromium.

(b) **Required specifications.** Pursuant to Limitation Order No. L-126 the following required specifications are hereby established for valves, fittings, accessories, and parts:

(1) In the production of valves, no producer shall use non-ferrous metals, except for:

(i) Valves of the types and in the sizes named and described in List A issued with this schedule, and

(ii) Valve seats, gaskets, bonnets, discs, disc screws, and plating of valve stems, for use in valves of the types and in the sizes named and described on List B issued with this schedule.

(2) In the production of fittings, no producer shall use any non-ferrous metals except for fittings of the types and in the sizes named and described on List C issued with this schedule.

(3) In the production of accessories, no producer shall use any non-ferrous metals for any accessories of the types named on List D issued with this schedule, except for bulbs, bellows, screens, gaskets, sleeves, guides, packing nuts, adapters, small moving parts and capillary tubing less than ¼" (O.D.).

(4) In the production of liquid indicators, manifold tubes or bars, strainers, dehydrators, and filters, designed for use in any system, no producer shall use any non-ferrous metal except for such items of the types and in the sizes named and described on List E issued with this schedule.

(5) In the production of parts, no producer shall use any corrosion-resistant or heat-resistant alloy iron or alloy steel, containing 4% or more by weight of chromium, except for the following:

(i) Diaphragm, needle, seat, and push pins of refrigeration expansion valves; and

(ii) Small moving, contact, or orifice parts where corrosion or erosion make it impossible to use parts made from other materials, including such parts in diaphragm relief valves, suction pressure regulators, solenoid valves, cartridge relief valves, and float regulator valves, and then only to the extent necessary.

(6) In the production of the items named and described in the following numbered sections of the lists issued with this schedule, no producer shall produce a greater number of types, sizes, forms, or designs than are designated in such sections: List A, Sections 6 and 13; List B, Section 3; List E, Section 3.

(c) **Applicability of this schedule.** (1) The required specifications established by subparagraphs (1) to (5) inclusive, of paragraph (b) shall not apply to, or prohibit the production, fabrication, delivery, acceptance or installation of:

(i) Valves or fittings which are not named on List B or not included in the sizes listed in List B, or accessories which are included in List D, if such valves, fittings or accessories are to be used aboard ship.

(ii) Valves, fittings, and accessories, for use aboard ship, to the extent that any applicable specifications require construction, design or materials not in accordance with the provisions of this schedule.

(iii) Valves, fittings, and accessories not in conformity with paragraph (b) of this schedule, from parts which were in process of fabrication or in the form of forgings on April 6, 1943, during a period of 60 days only following said date.

(iv) Compressor valves and angle valves in sizes and types not on List A or List B, to be used for repair and maintenance only, using either ferrous or non-ferrous metals.

(d) **Effective date.** This schedule shall become and be effective on and after April 6, 1943.

Issued this 29th day of October, 1943.

War Production Board,
By J. Joseph Whelan,
Recording Secretary.

List A

Note: Items 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11 amended Oct. 29, 1943.

1. Line valves, packless, two-way (or globe):

SAE Flare:

¼"	⅞"
⅜"	1⅛"
½"	1⅜"
⅝"	1⅝"
¾"	2⅛"

Female Pipe Thread (For threaded pipe):

½"	1¼"
¾"	1½"
1"	2"

2. Line Valves, Packless, Angle:

Side SAE Flare		Bottom Male Pipe Thread
¼"	x	¼"
¼"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	⅜"
½"	x	⅜"
⅝"	x	½"

Side and Bottom:

Sweat (O.D.)

¼"	1⅛"
⅜"	1⅜"
½"	1⅝"
⅝"	2⅛"
¾"	2⅝"
⅞"	

Female Pipe Thread (For threaded pipe):

½"	1¼"
¾"	1½"
1"	2"

(Concluded on Page 3, Column 2)

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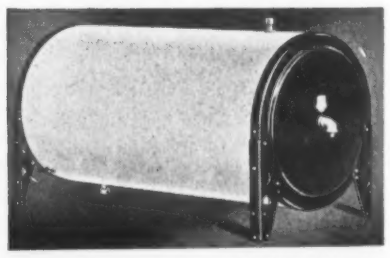
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A LARGE distributor of well-known and nationally advertised refrigerators and household and electrical appliances, in New York City and 75 mile radius, would like an additional line of high-grade merchandise to distribute—have a large and vigorous dealer organization and have territory well covered with competent travelers—amply financed. In reply give full particulars. Box 1506, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News.

WANT ELECTRIC appliance wholesale distributorship for good territory with representation for popular appliance lines. Have $150,000 in cash and can raise more if needed from other properties; also have experience handling appliances. Box 1511, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News.

POSITIONS WANTED

ENGINEER: Air conditioning and commercial refrigeration. Ten (10) years' experience in sales and promotional work and installations. Capable of helping to develop new lines of equipment for future postwar. Age 40. College graduate, christian, married. Will consider either sales or development work. Box 1508, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News.

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PEACETIME MANUFACTURERS OF FINE COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION COMPRESSORS

Copper Tubing for Connections Allowed By L-126 Revision

(Concluded from Page 2, Column 5)

3. Hand Expansion (Throttle) Valves, Packless:

Sweat (O.D.)	
¼"	⅜"
⅜"	⅞"
½"	1⅛"
⅝"	

4. Charging, Purging or Drain Valves, Packless, Two-Way:

Inlet		Outlet
⅜" O.D. Sweat	x	⅜" SAE Flare
⅝" O.D. Sweat	x	⅝" SAE Flare

5. Charging, Purging, or Drain Valves, Packless, Angle:

Side		Bottom
⅜" SAE Flare	x	⅜" O.D. Sweat
½" SAE Flare	x	½" O.D. Sweat

6. Line Valves, Packed (Seal Cap) Two-Way (or Globe) Either Back Seating or Non-Back Seating to Any Size Designated:

Sweat (O.D.)	
¼"	1⅝"
⅜"	2⅛"
½"	2⅝"
⅝"	3⅛"
⅞"	3⅝"
1⅛"	4⅛"
1⅜"	
SAE Flare:	
¼"	½"
⅜"	⅝"

Note to Item 6: No producer shall produce both back seating and non-back seating styles of valves in any one section of the sizes authorized under this section.

* * *

11. Angle Valves, packed Seal Cap:

Side	Bottom
¼" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ⅛" M.P.T.
⅜" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ¼" M.P.T.
⅜" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ⅜" M.P.T.
½" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ⅜" M.P.T.
½" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ½" M.P.T.
⅝" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both	x ½" M.P.T.
⅞" Sweat (O.D.)	x ¾" M.P.T.

* * *

Note to Item 11: No producer shall produce both back-seating and non-back seating styles of valves in any one of the sizes authorized under this section.

12. Compressor Valve, Flanged Seat:
2¾" Bolt Center—2 Holes

13. Compressor Valve, Four Bolt Holes:
2½" Bolt Hole Centers—17/32" Dia. Bolt Holes:
1⅛" Sweat (O.D.)
1⅜" Sweat (O.D.)
1⅝" Sweat (O.D.)

Note: No producer shall produce more than one flange thickness in each of the above sizes.

List B

1. Compressor Valves, with ¼" Male Pipe Compressor Connection:
¼" SAE Flare
⅜" SAE Flare

2. Compressor Valves, With Flat Faced Flange, Two Bolt Holes:
1⅝" Bolt Hole Centers—11/32" Dia. Bolt Holes:
¼" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both
⅜" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both
½" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both
⅝" SAE Flare, Sweat (O.D.), or Both

3. Compressor Valves, With Either Ammonia Type Joint or Flat Faced Flange, Two Bolt Holes:
1⅝" Bolt Hole Centers—11/32" Dia. Bolt Holes:
¾" SAE Flare
⅞" Sweat (O.D.)

4. Compressor Valves, With Four Bolt Holes:
3¼" Bolt Hole Centers—21/32" Dia. Bolt Holes:
2⅛" Sweat (O.D.)
2⅝" Sweat (O.D.)

Note: No producer shall produce more than one flange thickness in each of the above sizes listed in Items 1, 2, 3, and 4.

6. Line Valves, Packed—Continued.

Female Pipe Thread (For threaded pipe):	
½"	1¼"
¾"	1½"
1"	2"

7. Line Valves, Packed (Seal Cap) Angle:

Sweat (O.D.)	
⅞"	2⅝"
1⅛"	3⅛"
1⅜"	3⅝"
1⅝"	4⅛"
2⅛"	
Female Pipe Thread (For threaded pipe):	
½"	1¼"
¾"	1½"
1"	2"

8. Relief Valves, Diaphragm, Angle:

Side		Bottom
½" F.P.T.	x	½" F.P.T.
⅝" Sweat (O.D.)	x	⅝" Sweat (O.D.)

9. Relief Valves, Angle:

Bottom		Side
¾" M.P.T.	x	⅜" SAE Flare
½" M.P.T.	x	⅝" SAE Flare

10. Check Valves:

SAE Flare:	
⅜"	⅝"
½"	
Sweat (O.D.)	
⅜"	⅝"
½"	⅞"

List C

Note: Items 3, 5, 9 amended Oct. 29, 1943.

1. Flare Nuts, Refrigeration Standard. Tube Support—Short.

SAE Flare:	
3/16"	½"
¼"	⅝"
5/16"	¾"
⅜"	

2. Flare nuts, refrigeration standard, tube support—long:

SAE Flare:	
¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

3. Flare nuts, reducing sizes, refrigerator standard, tube support—short:

SAE Flare:	
¼" x 3/16"	½" x ⅜"
5/16" x ¼"	⅝" x ½"
⅜" x ¼"	⅝" x ⅝"
11⅜" x ¼"	¾" x ⅝"

4. Flare bonnets and gaskets:

¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

5. SAE flare to male pipe unions:

SAE Flare		Male pipe thread
¼"	x	⅛"
¼"	x	¼"
¼"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	⅛"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	½"
½"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
⅝"	x	⅜"
⅝"	x	½"
⅝"	x	¾"
¾"	x	½"
¾"	x	¾"

6. Double flare union:

SAE flare:	
¼"	½"
5/16"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"

7. Double Flare Reducing Union:

SAE Flare:	
⅜" x ¼"	⅝" x ½"
½" x ¼"	¾" x ½"
½" x ⅜"	¾" x ⅝"
⅝" x ⅜"	

8. Flare to Female Pipe Union

SAE Flare		Female Pipe
¼"	x	⅛"
¼"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	⅜"
½"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
⅝"	x	½"
⅜"	x	¾"

9. Female Flare to Male Flare Adapter:

Female SAE Flare		Male SAE Flare
¼"	x	5/16"
¼"	x	⅜"
¼"	x	½"
5/16"	x	¼"
5/16"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	½"
½"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
½"	x	⅝"
⅝"	x	½"
⅝"	x	¾"
¾"	x	½"

10. Valve Connectors, swivel:

SAE Flare:	
¼"	½"
⅜"	⅝"

11. Hexpipe Bushing:

Male Pipe		Female Pipe
¼"	x	⅛"
⅜"	x	¼"
½"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
¾"	x	⅜"
¾"	x	½"

12 Flare to Male Pipe Elbow:

SAE Flare		Male Pipe
¼"	x	⅛"
¼"	x	¼"
¼"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	½"
⅜"	x	½"
½"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
⅝"	x	¾"
¾"	x	½"
¾"	x	¾"

13. Double Flare Elbow:

SAE Flare	
¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

14. Male Flare to Female Pipe Elbow:

SAE Flare		
¼"	x	⅛"
⅜"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
¼"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
⅝"	x	½"

15. Flare to Pipe Tee (Pipe Thread on Branch):

SAE Flare		Male Pipe
¼"	x	⅛"
¼"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
⅝"	x	½"

16. Flare Tee:

SAE Flare	
¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

17. Reducing SAE Flare Tee:

Straight		Branch
¼"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	½"
½"	x	¼"
½"	x	⅜"
⅝"	x	½"
½"	x	⅝"

18. Pipe to Flare Tee (Pipe Thd. on Straight):

Male Pipe		SAE Flare
⅛"	x	¼"
¼"	x	¼"
¼"	x	⅜"
⅜"	x	⅜"
½"	x	½"
½"	x	⅝"

19. Seal Cap:

SAE Flare	
¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

20. Refrigerant Cylinder Valve Adapter:

Female Pipe (St. Thr'd.)		SAE Flare
¾"	x	¼"
¾"	x	⅜"
Female Pipe (Taper Thr'd.)		SAE Flare
½"	x	¼"

21. Flare Seal Plug:

SAE Flare	
¼"	⅝"
⅜"	¾"
½"	

22. Hex Pipe Plug:

Male Pipe Thread:	
⅛"	½"
¼"	¾"
⅜"	

23. Strainer Union (External 150 Mesh Cylindrical Screen):

SAE Flare		Strainer End
¼"	x	⅝" (18 SAE)

24. Strainer Union (Internal 150 Mesh Conical Screen):

SAE Flare		Strainer End
¼"	x	⅝" (18 SAE)

25. Fusible Metal Plug:

Male Pipe Thr'd.		Clear Opening
⅛"	x	7/32"
¼"	x	11/32"
⅜"	x	11/32"

26. Fusible Metal Union:

SAE Flare		Male Pipe
¼"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	¼"
⅜"	x	⅜"

List D

Water Regulating Valve, Larger Than ¾" Size.
Receivers.
Oil Level Indicators.
Accumulators.

List E

1. Liquid Indicators With Seal Cap Over Sight Glass:
¼" SAE Flare.
⅜" SAE Flare.
½" Sweat (O.D.).

1. Liquid Indicators—Continued.
⅝" Sweat (O.D.).
⅞" Sweat (O.D.).
1⅛" Sweat (O.D.).
1⅝" Sweat (O.D.).

2. Manifold Tubes or Bars:
For Two Valves
¼" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
⅜" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
½" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
⅝" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
For Three Valves
¼" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
⅜" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
½" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).
⅝" SAE Flare or Sweat (O.D.).

3. Dehydrators.

(a) Six (6) sizes, by volume, in the straight through style with end connections of ¼" up to and including ⅝" SAE flare.

(b) Three (3) sizes, by volume, in either the straight through or side outlet flanged style with connections of ⅜" up to and including 1⅜" sweat (O.D.).

4. Strainers and filters.

(a) One basic type, in not more than three sizes of filtering area, with end connections of ¼" up to and including ⅝" SAE flare.

(b) One basic type, in not more than four sizes of filtering area, with either straight through or side outlet connections of ⅜" up to and including 2⅝" sweat (O.D.).

(c) One basic type, in not more than five sizes of filtering area, with Y strainer, with end connections of ⅝" up to and including 3⅝" sweat (O.D.).

Note: "Basic type" means either screen, wool, felt or sack type of strainer or filter.

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New Policy Restricts Non-War Production In Tight Labor Areas

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 3)

surplus of manpower exists over and above the needs of war plants:

Materials will be allocated for new production by WPB only after WPB has determined that such allocation will not interfere with the manpower needs of war production.

The WPB will not grant authority to produce, purchase or use materials which will cause an increase of employment in areas where labor shortages already exist or are anticipated in the predictable future, if such an increase will endanger more urgent production.

As additional materials and facilities become available, increased production for civilian purposes will be permitted only where it has been ascertained that there is an available labor supply, over and above the needs of war production.

The new extension of WPB control over production in tight labor areas represents a widened application of principles laid down by WPB in September, 1943, governing placement of contracts by the procurement agencies of the armed forces. At that time, with the issuance of Directive No. 2, Mr. Nelson ruled that "it shall be the policy of all war procurement departments and agencies to avoid contracting for the production of items or materials in communities or areas in which labor shortages are known to exist, whenever it is practical to procure the needed items or materials elsewhere."

Under this regulation, WPB exercised only limited control over the distribution of production in relation to available manpower, except in the purchase of war materials.

The newly announced policy, to be carried out through WPB's authority over allocation of materials, will further permit the government to reduce drains on manpower in regions where every man is already needed for war work already underway.

Within WPB, specialized assistance in carrying out the new policy will be provided by the Office of Manpower Requirements and the Office of Labor Production.

The WPB Requirements Committee, which is responsible for authorizing the release of materials for all production programs, will see that the new policy is carried out in any increased production which it approves.

In ascertaining which areas of the country are critical, in terms of labor shortages, WPB will rely upon areas classifications made by the War Manpower Commission and supplementary manpower information furnished by WMC. The WMC classifies various labor-market areas of the country into four groups. "Group I" includes "areas of current acute labor shortage," "Group II" includes "areas of labor stringency and those anticipating a labor shortage within six months." Groups III and IV represent areas in which surplus labor will be available for at least six months.

Mr. Nelson has outlined the intent of the new policy in a memorandum dated Dec. 30, entitled "Policy Statement on Production Controls Affecting Manpower," Mr. Nelson points out that, in certain tight-labor areas designed by the WPB Production Executive Committee, Area Production Urgency Committees have already been established "which place even more stringent restrictions upon the letting of contracts and the approval of facilities for such areas."

No Radios Seen for Civilians in 1944

CHICAGO—A flat prediction that there will be no production of radios for civilians during 1944 was made by Bond Geddes, executive vice president and general manager of the Radio Manufacturers Assn. at the group's midwinter conference here.

An early end of the European phase of the war would not bring any change in this prediction, Mr. Geddes said, because the need for electronic equipment in the Pacific theater of war would necessitate full use of the industry's productive capacity. Government contracts are said to call for an increase of 50% in 1944 over 1943.

Some believe that because of its importance to the armed forces, radio may be among the last to be converted back to civilian goods.

WPB Says Civilian Production Plans Await War Gains

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 3)

has changed substantially since many of the controls affecting non-military production were originally devised. Some materials which were extremely scarce a year or more ago are now comparatively easy; on the other hand, many materials which were then easy are now very scarce. Consequently, WPB is making a number of re-substitutions in the use of these materials and is re-examining the various orders and controls through which the use of all these materials is determined.

He emphasized that an easing in the supply of a basic material—such as ingot aluminum—does not of itself bring a corresponding easing in fabricating capacity for that material. Hence, while some surpluses of certain materials do exist today, these surpluses cannot immediately be thrown into the production of consumer goods. On the contrary, it is necessary to take advantage of the opportunity these surpluses present to relieve the drain on other materials that have grown increasingly tight during the past year.

An example of this sort of thing, Mr. Nelson said, is the present program to permit the manufacture of some 900,000 steel baby carriages. Far from being a "relaxation" of the restrictions on civilian production, this program is primarily a means of substituting steel, which is comparatively easy, for the wood previously used in the making of baby carriages—wood, which is now one of the scarcest of all materials. The net effect of the program, therefore, is to save critical materials and at the same time to meet essential civilian need for a more durable and satisfactory end product.

The meeting was one of the number of informal consultations on current problems. It will be followed by a similar meeting with leaders of organized labor.

Attending the meeting were the following:

J. L. McCaffrey, International Harvester Co.; Alvan Macauley, Packard Motor Car Co.; James H. Marks, Packard Motor Car Co.; Eugene Grace, Bethlehem Steel Co.; Henry M. Reed, American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corp.; A. W. Robertson, Westinghouse Electric; Henry J. Kaiser, Kaiser Co., Inc.; E. Tappan Stannard, Kennicott Copper Co.; Fred Lazarus, Jr., F. & R. Lazarus Co.; Otto Seyforth, U. S. Chamber of Commerce; A. H. Nicoll, Graybar Electric Co.; Henning W. Prentis, Armstrong Cork Co.; Fred W. Nichol, International Business Machine Co.; Robert Gaylord, National Association of Manufacturers.

No Modification of Steel Order Likely

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No substantial modification to permit increased civilian production will be made in Order M-126, which controls the major amounts of steel for consumers goods production, it was announced by J. A. Krug, vice chairman of the War Production Board, following a meeting of WPB's Order Clearance Committee to discuss certain revisions of the order.

The war program and its demands on the national economy are creating increasing shortages in coal, petroleum, lumber, paper and transportation, declared Mr. Krug. Permitting the production of steel for non-essential civilian goods would, believes Mr. Krug, divert essential resources from the production of scarce materials vital to the success of the war program at this time.

Continued study will be made of M-126, however, Mr. Krug stated, in an effort to make steel available to replace substitutes now in use, but the object of such action will be to improve the efficiency of production to save manpower and critical materials, he explained.

Fielding Robinson Elected Officer of Hazeltine

NEW YORK CITY—Fielding Robinson, formerly manager of the Crosley Co. of New York, has been elected vice president of the Hazeltine Electronics Corp here. He joined the company in 1941.

York Corp. Officers and Directors Elected

YORK, Pa.—W. S. Shipley, chairman of the board of the York Corp., and S. E. Lauer, president, have been re-elected at an organization meeting of the company's board of directors.

Other officers re-elected included Elmer A. Kleinschmidt, executive vice president; Llewellyn Williams, vice president; Vincent Keesey, secretary; John S. Lebor, treasurer; D. M. Magor, comptroller; C. J. Malone, assistant secretary; J. F. Witman, assistant secretary; W. A. Push, assistant secretary.

At a recent stockholders' meeting the following directors were elected: W. S. Shipley, S. E. Lauer, Elmer Kleinschmidt, Llewellyn Williams, Vincent Keesey, Philip H. Glatfelter, J. W. Gitt, all of York; Walter Geist, C. W. Fenninger, John S. McMartin, Paul Peltason.

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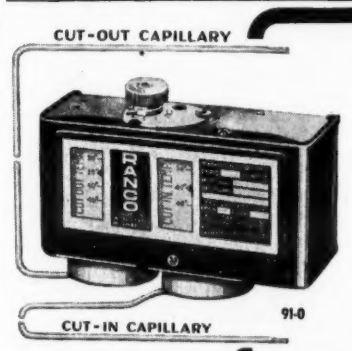

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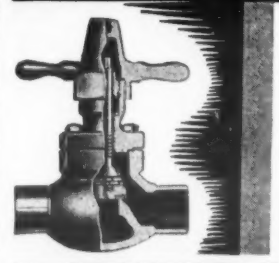
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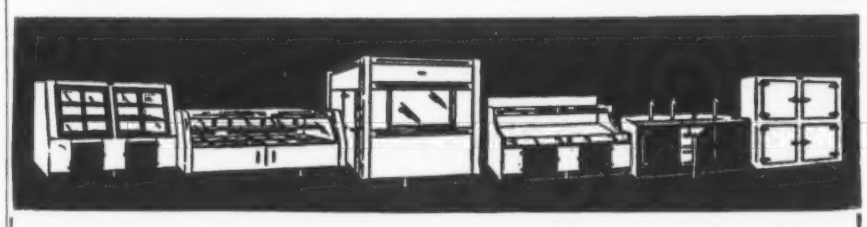
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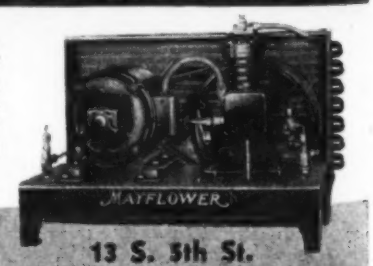

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